

#### **CERTIFICATION OF TRANSLATION**

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Date: September 8, 2000

Document Name:

Title of the Invention: Carcinostatic Method

Japanese Patent Application No. Sho51-159879

•	Corporate Translations Inc., hereby certifies that to the best of our knowledge and belief, has						
	made an accurate and complete translation from <u>Japanese</u> to <u>English</u> of the						
	original patent referenced above. The project has been adeptly managed through the three-phase						
	quality process by three different experts: the translator, editor and proofreader. The translation						
	team was specifically selected for their expertise in Patents & Medical/Research to						
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C 07 D 257/00)					(Total 8 Pages)	
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(21) Application	No. Sho	51-159879		2-40,	2-40, Yoyogi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo	
(22) Filing Date (72) Inventor	Taka	51(1976) Decembe Ishi Yamamoto , Yoyogi, Shibuya	(74) Agent	No. 10 [illegit	0 ble] Sugibayashi, Esq.	

#### Specifications

1. Title of the Invention

Carcinostatic Method

- 2. Claims
  - (1) Carcinostatic method characterized by the fact that phytochlorin sodium is used in the cancerous area, and then said location was exposed to visible spectrum light rays.
  - (2) Carcinostatic method in Claim 1 of this patent wherein phytochlorin sodium with a methyl GAG additive is used in the cancerous area.
- 3. Detailed Explanation of the Invention

This invention is a carcinostatic method characterized by the fact that the ultrahyperplasia of the cells within the body are modified by exposure to visible spectrum light rays and this process is halted in the presence of phytochlorin sodium, or a mixture of said phytochlorin sodium with a methyl GAG or glyoxal additive to increase the affinity of the phytochlorin sodium for ultra-hyperplastic cells.

(1)

The phytochlorin sodium and methyl GAG used in this invention are obtained by the methods stated below. For the phytochlorin sodium, crudely processed chlorophyll is dissolved in ethyl [ethanol?], a sodium hydroxide and methyl solution are added while stirring, and hydrolyzed, to get Mg chlorophyll sodium. Using this acidulous reaction solution, insoluble phytochlorin is extracted with ethyl [ethanol?], the ethyl stratum is rinsed with water to eliminate the impurities, abundant sodium hydroxide is added to this, phytochlorin sodium chloride that has become water-soluble is precipitated, and after rinsing the precipitate with ethyl [ethanol?], it is dried to obtain the product. The methyl GAG is simply that which is commercially available. Taking an isotonic neutral solution of this, the phytochlorin sodium is dissolved to produce the mixed solution. For one

example, a mixed solution of methyl GAG 400µg/ml tap water and phytochlorin sodium lmg/ml is used.

Experiment 1: MH 134 ascitic hepatoma cells 4 x 10<sup>6</sup> cells/l were adjusted with pH 7.0 tap water so the phytochlorin sodium would be 200 / l; after heating with 2 rows of 20W white light bulbs at a distance of 60cm with a glass filter,

(2) -971-

under visible spectrum rays with 580erg/cm<sup>2</sup>/800 of energy, at 37° C for 30 minutes, the cells were stained with 0.2% nigrosine and observed under a microscope. As a control group, ascitic hepatoma cells were treated in the same manner with pH 7.0 tap water. Hepatoma cells unstained by nigrosine existed in the former, but the cells were swollen. In the latter, unstained hepatoma cells existed and there was no change from the treatment before. Treated hepatoma cells  $4\times10^6$  cells/ml tap water in each of the above solutions were transplanted in C3H/He house mice; with the former, the cells did not proliferate but with the latter control group, they proliferated.

Experiment 2: MH 134 ascitic hepatoma cells 4 x 10<sup>6</sup> cells/ml were adjusted with pH 7.0 tap water so the phytochlorin sodium would be 10, 20, 30, 100, 200 and 300µg/ml respectively, and heated for 30 minutes to act as the control group. Furthermore, methyl GAG 40µg/ml was added for each of the groups stated above. After treatment, the hepatoma cells were rinsed and stained with 0.2% nigrosine confirming that phytochlorin sodium cohered to the hepatoma cells, which were separated, extracted and quantified.

(3)

The former groups, treated only with phytochlorin sodium, had treatment concentrations of 0.7, 1.8, 2.9, 11.7, 22.9 and 32.5µg respectively; and the former groups, treated with phytochlorin sodium and methyl GAG additive, had 4.5, 6.0, 6.2, 15.0, 26.5 and 36.0µg, and on average, saw an increase in cohesion of 3.73µg compared to the groups treated with only phytochlorin sodium.

Experiment 3: MH 134 hepatoma cells 4 x 10<sup>6</sup> cells/0.1ml tap water were transplanted subcutaneously into the backs of C3H/He house mice to form malignant tumors. When the quantity [of phytochlorin sodium] detected in the transplanted hepatoma was shown as a percentage per g wet weight of the quantity detected in the liver of the same house mice 24 hours after injection of only 500µg/ml phytochlorin sodium into the abdominal cavity, 526% was obtained on the third day after the hepatoma transplant, 252% on the fifth day and 170% on the seventh day. On the other hand, compared to 24 hours after injection of 500µg/ml phytochlorin sodium with 200µg/ml methyl GAG additive, the quantity of phytochlorin sodium detected increased in all cases with 620% on the third day after transplantation, 410% on the fifth day and 300% on the seventh day. Also, for all the animals in both groups above, the quantity detected in the liver was not significantly different.

Experiment 4: MH 134 hepatoma cells 4 x 10<sup>6</sup>cells/0.1ml were injected and transplanted subcutaneously in a depilated 2.0 x 20cm<sup>2</sup> area on the backs of male C3H/He house mice weighing from 28g to 30g in groups of 20 mice each, and after 24 hours, the control group was injected with 0.2l tap water, the experimental group A was injected with 200/0.2ml of phytochlorin sodium in tap water, and experimental group B was injected with 200 of phytochlorin sodium plus 200/0.2l of methyl GAG in tap water respectively into the malignant tumors once a day for three consecutive days. At the same time, all groups were exposed to visible spectrum light rays from white light bulbs 100V, 1.24A, 74W in lamps FOL30, 30W x 2 above the cages at a distance of 30cm through a glass filter for 10 hours per day for 3 consecutive days. The mice were kept for 90 days, and tumor formation as well as survival rates were confirmed.

All the mice in the above mentioned control group died with tumors within a  $27.1\pm1.6$  day period. Of the 20 mice in experiment group  $\triangle$ , 12 mice died with tumors in a  $49.4\pm4.5$  day period, and 8 mice survived the 90-day period without forming tumors. The survival rate was 40%.

(5)

Of the 20 mice in experiment group B, 4 mice died with tumors in a 56.2±6.6 day period, and 16 mice survived the 90-day period without forming tumors. The survival rate was 80%.

Experiment 5: MH 134 hepatoma cells were transplanted following the same procedures as in Experiment 4, and after 3 weeks, all 20 house mice in the control group with terminal cancer were injected with 0.5ml tap water, in the experimental group C with 500µg/0.5ml of phytochlorin sodium in tap water, and experimental group D with 0.5ml of a solution with 500µg of phytochlorin sodium and 200µg/0.5ml of methyl GAG in tap water respectively into the tumors once a day for 3 consecutive days; and, exposed to the visible spectrum light rays used in Experiment 4 for 10 hours per day for 3 consecutive days. All the mice in the control group died with tumors within a 32.1±1.0 day period. All the mice in experimental group C died with tumors within a 50.2±4.6 day period. With experimental group D, all the mice survived the 70-day observation period, but metastasis or recurrence of tumors was observed in 4 mice. The survival rate without tumor formation was 80%.

Experiment 6: All 50 [illegible] male C3H house mice were observed for naturally occurring breast cancer over a 4 month period.

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The control group was injected with 0.5ml tap water under ambient interior light, and experimental group E with 100µg of methyl GAG plus 250µg/0.5ml of phytochlorin sodium in tap water into the abdominal cavity under sun light. 10 mice developed breast cancer in the control group, but none developed breast cancer in the experimental group.

Experiment 7: MH 134 hepatoma cells were collected, 1 part cell mass to 9 parts 0.25M all bran were pulverized at ultra-high frequency to obtain a gradation from 15,000g to 105,000g, and the same number of parts of 0.25M all bran were added. This

experiment was conducted under the same visible spectrum light rays as in Experiment 4. The final volume was 0.6ml, adjusted to get final concentrations of phytochlorin sodium at 0, 10, 100 and 1000µg/ml. 0.1ml of this material was added to 0.1M [?] acid-alkali buffer solution at 0.3ml, 0.066M methyl GAG at 0.1ml, 0.012M reduced glutathione at 0.1ml, agitated under the said visible spectrum light rays at 37° C, 5µg was taken to determine the final methyl GAG, 0.067M semicarbazide hydrochloride was added, and stirred. After agitation and heating for 10 minutes, 5µg was taken, and treated in the same manner. After leaving at room temperature for a 15 minute period, the methyl GAG – [?] semicarbazol created as compared with semicarbazide was measured with a spectrophotometer at 286[nm? illegible] wave lengths. The methyl GAG consumed was calculated from the above mentioned to derive the level of glyoxalase I activity. With the amount of methyl GAG consumed in a 10 minute period per 1g of wet weight MH 134 hepatoma as a control group, taking this as 100% at 22µmoles, the suppression rate of glyoxalase was shown to 38%, 60% and 84% respectively for the layers with 10, 100 and 1000 µg/ml of phytochlorin sodium.

In Experiment 1, we learned that the proliferation of hepatoma cells was halted in the presence of phytochlorin sodium.

In Experiment 2, we learned that methyl GAG increased the affinity of phytochlorin sodium for ultra-hyperplastic cells. This can be seen in the charts that give the results of the experiment, Figure 1 and Figure 2.

In Experiment 3, in the same manner as Experiment 2 above, we learned that methyl GAG increased the affinity of phytochlorin sodium to ultra-hyperplastic cells.

(8)

Experiment 4 was an experiment on the results of clinical treatment, and as the statistics show, we learned that phytochlorin and phytochlorin plus methyl GAG are highly effective as a clinical treatment. Figure 3 gives the results of the experiment in graph form.

Experiment 5 was an experiment on the clinical treatment results with terminal cancer, and we learned that it is effective with terminal cancer as well.

Experiment 6 was an experiment on the prevention of cancer, and we learned that it is extremely effective as well for prevention.

It is clear from the results of the above experiments that the invention in this application modifies the ultra-hyperplasia in cells within a living body and can be used to halt this function. In general, the ultra hyperplasia function within cells exists within a oxidized glyoxalase environment. Already, said oxidized glyoxalase, which is composed of three components, glyoxalase I and II and the supplemental element reduced glutathione, is said to deactivate ketoaldehide, a substance that restricts cell division, and controls cell development.

(9)

The phytochlorin sodium in this invention, as mentioned above, deactivates glyoxalase I. Also, the solution of phytochlorin sodium with a methyl GAG additive can be effectively used jointly against oxidized glyoxalase. As shown in Experiment 7, this is

because the solution of this invention restricts glyoxalase in ultra hyperplasia cells in a living body and methyl GAG purposefully eliminates the formation of tumors.

4. Simple Explanation of the Figures

Figures 1 and 2 give the results of Experiment 2, and Figure 3 is a graph of the results of Experiment 4.

Patent Applicant

Takashi Yamamoto

Agent

[illegible] Sugibayashi, Esq. [illegible seal]

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- A)Figure 1.
- B)Amount of Phytochlorin Sodium Mixed into MH 134 Hepatoma Cells 4 x 10<sup>6</sup> (µg/ml)
- C)Methyl GAG (40µg/ml)
  ----- o Control Group
- D)Concentration of phytochlorin sodium (µg/ml)
- E)Figure 2.

[across]

F)Phytochlorin Sodium

G)Methyl GAG

H)Phytochlorin Sodium Per MH 134 Hepatoma Cells 4 x 10<sup>6</sup>

- I) Under Light
- J) In the Dark
- K)Decline in Proliferation Rate of MH 134 Hepatoma Cells 4 x 10<sup>6</sup>
- L) Under Light
- M) In the Dark

N)Figure 3.

- O)Survival Curve of C3H/He House Mice Transplanted with MH 134 Hepatoma Cells
- P) Tap Water
- Q) (A)Phytochlorin
- R) (B) Methyl GAG Additive in Phytochlorin
- S)Survival Rate
- T) Number of Days after Transplantation

#### Amendment of Proceedings (Voluntarily Submitted)

August 27, 1977

Patent Office Head Clerk

Mr. [illegible]

1. Case Identification

Showa 51 [1976] No. 159879

2. Title of the Invention

Carcinostatic Drug, Carcinostatic Solution and Production Method

3. Party Filing the Amendment

Relationship to the Case

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5. Date of Amendment Directive

6. Number of Additional Inventions (Claims) Added by the Amendment

None

7. Parts Amended

8. Content of the Amendment

Specifications As per the attachment

[seal:] Patent Office 8/29/77 [illegible]

#### Specifications (Entire Text Amended)

1. Title of the Invention

Carcinostatic Drug, Carcinostatic Solution and Production Method

- 2. Claims
  - (1) Carcinostatic drug with anti-cancer action made of phytochlorin sodium.
  - Carcinostatic drug with anti-cancer action with methyl GAG or glyoxal added to phytochlorin sodium.
  - Production method for phytochlorin sodium wherein chlorophyll is dissolved with ethyl [ethanol?], a sodium hydroxide and methyl solution are added while stirring and subsequently hydrolyzed to get Mg-chlorophyll sodium. Using this acidulous reaction solution, insoluble phytochlorin is extracted with ethyl [ethanol?], the ethyl stratum is rinsed with water to eliminate impurities, abundant sodium hydroxide is added, phytochlorin sodium chloride that has become water-soluble is precipitated, and after rinsing the precipitate with ethyl [ethanol?], it is dried.

- (4) Carcinostatic solution with anti-cancer action wherein 10 to 1000µg/ml of phytochlorin sodium is mixed into pH 7.0 tap water or [handwritten: extending solution?].
- (5) Carcinostatic solution with anti-cancer action wherein 10 to 1000µg/ml of phytochlorin sodium is mixed into pH 7.0 tap water or [handwritten: extending solution?], and then, 40 to 1000µg/ml of methyl GAG or glyoxal is added.
- (6) Carcinostatic method characterized by the fact that the carcinostatic drug stated in Claim 1 is used in the afflicted area, and then, said location is exposed to visible spectrum light rays.
- (7) Carcinostatic method stated in Claim 6 using the carcinostatic drug stated in Claim 2.

#### 3. Detailed Explanation of the Invention

This invention is a carcinostatic drug made with phytochlorin sodium, or with a mixture of phytochlorin sodium with a methyl GAG or glyoxal additive to increase the affinity of the said phytochlorin sodium for ultra-hyperplastic cells,

(2)

a carcinostatic method that modifies the ultra-hyperplasia of the cells within the body by exposure to visible spectrum light rays after using the carcinostatic drug in the afflicted area halting this function, and a carcinostatic solution made with the phytochlorin sodium in the carcinostatic drug mentioned above and phytochlorin sodium with a methyl GAG or glyoxal additive mixed into pH 7.0 tap water.

The phytochlorin sodium and methyl GAG used in this invention are obtained by the methods stated below. For the phytochlorin sodium, crudely processed chlorophyll is dissolved in ethyl [ethanol?], a sodium hydroxide and methyl solution are added while stirring, and hydrolyzed, to get Mg chlorophyll sodium. This reaction solution is made acidulous, phytochlorin insoluble in water is extracted with ethyl [ethanol?], the ethyl stratum is rinsed with water to eliminate the impurities, abundant sodium hydroxide is added to this, phytochlorin sodium chloride that has become water-soluble is precipitated, and after rinsing the precipitate with ethyl [ethanol?], it is dried to obtain the product.

(3) -975-

The methyl GAG is simply that which is a commercially available. Taking an isotonic neutral solution of this, the phytochlorin sodium is dissolved to produce the mixed solution. For one example, a mixed solution of 400µg/ml of methyl GAG in tap water and 1mg/ml of phytochlorin sodium is used.

Experiment 1: MH 134 hepatoma cells 4 x 10<sup>6</sup> cells/l were adjusted with tap water at pH 7.0 with 200 μg/ml of phytochlorin sodium; after heating with 2 rows of 20W white light bulbs at a distance of 60cm with a glass filter, under visible spectrum rays with 580erg/cm2/800 of energy, at 37° C for 30 minutes, the cells were stained with 0.2% nigrosine and observed under a microscope. As a control group, ascitic hepatoma cells were treated in the same manner with tap water at pH 7.0. Hepatoma cells unstained by

nigrosine existed in the former, but the cells were swollen. In the latter, unstained hepatoma cells existed and there was no change from the treatment before. Treated hepatoma cells at 4 x 10<sup>6</sup> cells/0.1ml in each of the above solutions were transplanted in C3H/He house mice; with the former, the cells did not proliferate but with the latter control group, they proliferated.

(4)

Experiment 2: MH 134 hepatoma cells 4 x 10<sup>6</sup>cells/ml were adjusted with pH 7.0 tap water so the phytochlorin sodium would be 10, 20, 30, 100, 200 and 300μg/ml respectively, and heated to 37° C for 30 minutes to act as the control group. Furthermore, 40μg/ml of methyl GAG was added to each of the groups stated above. After treatment, the hepatoma cells were rinsed and stained with 0.2% nigrosine confirming that phytochlorin sodium cohered to the hepatoma cells, which were separated, extracted and quantified. The former groups, treated only with phytochlorin sodium, had treatment concentrations of 0.7, 1.8, 2.9, 11.7, 22.9 and 32.5μg respectively; and the former groups, treated with phytochlorin sodium and methyl GAG additive, had 4.5, 6.0, 6.2, 15.0, 26.5 and 36.0μg, and on average, saw an increase in cohesion of 3.73μg compared to the groups treated with only phytochlorin sodium.

Experiment 3: MH 134 hepatoma cells 4 x 10<sup>6</sup> cells/0.1ml tap water were transplanted subcutaneously into the backs of C3H/He house mice to form malignant tumors.

(5)

When the quantity [of phytochlorin sodium] detected in the transplanted hepatoma was shown as a percentage per g wet weight of the quantity detected in the liver of the same house mice 24 hours after injection of only 500µg/ml of phytochlorin sodium into the abdominal cavity, 526% was obtained on the third day after the hepatoma transplant, 252% on the fifth day and 170% on the seventh day. On the other hand, compared to 24 hours after injection of 500[µg]/ml of phytochlorin sodium with 200[µg]/ml of methyl GAG additive, the quantity of phytochlorin sodium detected increased in all cases with 620% on the third day after transplantation, 410% on the fifth day and 300% on the seventh day. Also, for all the animals in both groups above, the quantity detected in the liver was not significantly different.

Experiment 4: MH 134 hepatoma cells 4 x 10<sup>6</sup> cells/0.1ml tap water were injected and transplanted subcutaneously in a depilated 2.0 x 20cm<sup>2</sup> area on the backs of male C3H/He house mice weighing from 28g to 30g in groups of 20 mice each, and after 24 hours, the control group was injected with 0.2ml tap water, the experimental group was injected with 200 /0.2l of phytochlorin sodium in tap water, and experimental group B was injected with 200µg phytochlorin sodium plus 200 /0.2 of methyl GAG in tap water respectively into the malignant tumors once a day for three consecutive days.

At the same time, all groups were exposed to visible spectrum light rays from white light bulbs 100V, 1.24A, 74W in lamps FOL30, 30W x 2 above the cages at a distance of 30cm through a glass filter for 10 hours per day for 3 consecutive days. The mice were kept for 90 days, and tumor formation as well as survival rates were confirmed.

All the mice in the above mentioned control group died with tumors within a  $27.1\pm1.6$  day period. Of the 20 mice in experiment group  $\triangle$ , 12 mice died with tumors in a  $49.4\pm4.5$  day period, and 8 mice survived the 90-day period without forming tumors. The survival rate was 40%. Of the 20 mice in experiment group B, 4 mice died with tumors in a  $56.2\pm6.6$  day period, and 16 mice survived the 90-day period without forming tumors. The survival rate was 80%.

Experiment 5: MH 134 hepatoma cells were transplanted following the same procedures as in Experiment 4, and after 3 weeks, all 20 house mice in the control group with terminal cancer were injected with 0.5ml tap water, in the experimental group C with 500µg/0.5ml of phytochlorin sodium in tap water, and experimental group D with 0.5ml of a solution with 500µg phytochlorin sodium and 200µg/0.5ml methyl GAG in tap water respectively into the tumors once a day for 3 consecutive days; and, exposed to the visible spectrum light rays used in Experiment 4 for 10 hours per day for 3 consecutive days.

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All the mice in the control group died with tumors within a 32.1±1.0 day period. All the mice in experimental group C died with tumors within a 50.2±4.6 day period. With experimental group D, all the mice survived the 70-day observation period, but metastasis or recurrence of tumors was observed in 4 mice. The survival rate without tumor formation was 80%.

Experiment 6: All 50 [illegible] male C3H house mice were observed for naturally occurring breast cancer over a 4 month period. The control group was injected with 0.5ml of tap water under ambient interior light, and experimental group E with 100µg of methyl GAG plus 250µg/0.5ml of phytochlorin sodium in tap water into the abdominal cavity under sun light. 10 mice developed breast cancer in the control group, but none developed breast cancer in the experimental group.

Experiment 7: MH 134 hepatoma cells were collected, 1 part cell mass to 9 parts 0.25M all bran were pulverized at ultra-high frequency to obtain a gradation from 15,000g to 105,000g, and the same number of parts of 0.25M all bran were added. This experiment was conducted under the same visible spectrum light rays as in Experiment 4.

(8)

The final volume was 0.6ml, adjusted to get final concentrations of phytochlorin sodium at 0, 10, 100 and 1000µg/ml. 0.1ml of this material was added to 0.1M [?]acid-alkali buffer solution 0.3ml, 0.066M methyl GAG at 0.1ml, 0.012M reduced glutathione at 0.1ml, agitated under the said visible spectrum light rays at 37° C, 5µg was taken to determine the final methyl GAG, 0.067M semicarbazide hydrochloride was added, and then stirred. After agitation and heating for 10 minutes, 5µg was taken, and treated in the

same manner. After leaving at room temperature for a 15 minute period, the methyl GAG – [?] semicarbazol created as compared with semicarbazide was measured with a spectrophotometer at 286[nm?illegible] wave lengths. The methyl GAG consumed was calculated from the above mentioned to derive the level of glyoxalase I activity. With the amount of methyl GAG consumed in a 10 minute period per 1g of wet weight MH 134 hepatoma as a control group, taking this as 100% at  $22\mu$ moles, the suppression rate of glyoxalase was shown to 38%, 60% and 84% respectively for the layers with 10, 100 and  $1000~\mu$ g/ml of phytochlorin sodium.

(9)

In Experiment 1, we learned that the proliferation of hepatoma cells was halted in the presence of phytochlorin sodium.

In Experiment 2, we learned that methyl GAG increased the affinity of phytochlorin sodium for ultra-hyperplastic cells. This can be seen in the charts that give the results of the experiment, Figure 1 and Figure 2.

In Experiment 3, in the same manner as Experiment 2 above, we learned that methyl GAG increased the affinity of phytochlorin sodium for ultra-hyperplastic cells.

Experiment 4 was an experiment on the results of clinical treatment, and as the statistics show, we learned that phytochlorin and phytochlorin plus methyl GAG are highly effective as a clinical treatment. Figure 3 gives the results of the experiment in graph form.

Experiment 5 was an experiment on the clinical treatment results with terminal cancer, and we learned that it is effective with terminal cancer as well.

Experiment 6 was an experiment on the prevention of cancer, and we learned that it is extremely effective as well for prevention.

(10)

It is clear from the results of the above experiments that the invention in this application modifies the ultra-hyperplasia in cells within a living body and can be used to halt this mechanism. In general, the ultra hyperplasia function within cells exists within a oxidized glyoxalase environment. Already, said oxidized glyoxalase, which is composed of three components, glyoxalase I and II and the supplemental element reduced glutathione, is said to deactivate ketoaldehide, a substance that restricts cell division, and controls cell development.

The phytochlorin sodium in this invention, as mentioned above, deactivates glyoxalase I. Also, the solution of phytochlorin sodium with a methyl GAG additive can be effectively used jointly against oxidized glyoxalase. As shown in Experiment 7, this is because the solution of this invention restricts glyoxalase in ultra hyperplasia cells in a living body and methyl GAG purposefully eliminates the formation of tumors.

#### 4. Simple Explanation of the Figures

(11)

-977-

Figures 1 and 2 give the results of Experiment 2, and Figure 3 is a graph of the results of Experiment 4.

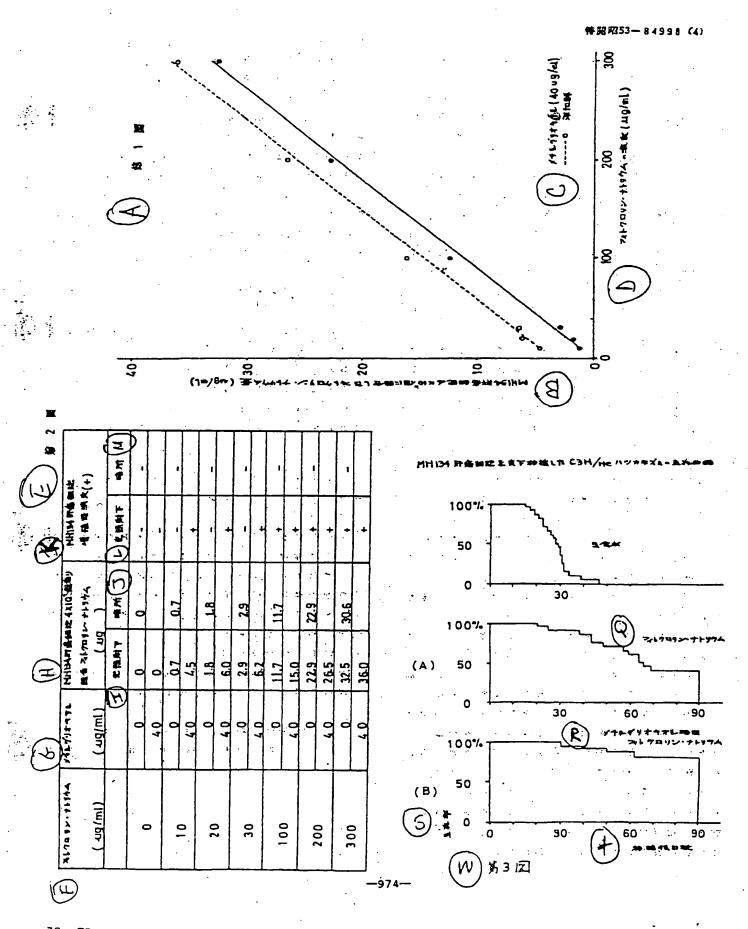
Patent Applicant

Takashi Yamamoto

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[illegible] Sugibayashi, Esq. [illegible seal]

(12) -978-



1/1 WPAT - (C) Derwent

AN - 1978-62584A [35]

TI - Anticarcinogenic phytochlorin sodium - opt. contg. methyl glyoxal or glyoxal, prepd. from crude chlorophyll

DC - B02

AW - ANTICANCER

PA - (YAMA/) YAMAMOTO T

NP - 2

NC - 1

PN - JP53084998 A 19780726 DW1978-35 \* - JP86006043 B 19860224 DW1986-12

PR - 1976JP-0159879 19761229

IC - A61K-009/08 A61K-031/40 C07D-487/22

AB - JP53084998 A

Anticarcinogenic agent is composed of phytochlorin sodium. Also claimed is the anticarcinogenic agent composed of phytochlorin sodium contg. methyl glyoxal or glyoxal. Anticarcinogenic soln. is composed of phytochlorin sodium (10-1000 ug/ml) dissolved in saline soln. of Ph 7.0 or isotonic soln., opt. contg. methyl glyoxal or glyoxal (40-1000 ug/ml).

- Phytochlorin sodium is produced by dissolving crude chlorophyll in ether; adding NaOH-MeOH soln. under stirring to form, by hydrolysis, Mg-chlorophylline sodium; rending the soln. weakly acid to extract water-insoluble phytochlorin with ether; washing the ether phase with water to remove impurities; adding excess NaOH to the soln. to ppte. water-soluble converted phytochlorin sodium salt and washing the ppte with ether, followed by drying. The anticarcinogenic agent is applied to a cancer and irradiated with visible light.

MC - CPI: B04-A07F B10-D01 B12-G07

UP - 1978-35

UE - 1986-12

#### 19日本国特許庁

#### ① 特許出願公開

### 公開特許公報

#### 昭53-84998

(1) Int. Cl. <sup>2</sup> C 07 D 487/22	識別記号	ᡚ日本分類 16 E 64	广内整理番号 6736—44	❸公開 昭和53年(1978)7月26日
A 61 K 9/08 A 61 K 31/40 // (C 07 D 487/22	ADU	30 G 133. 1 30 H 52 30 C 41	7432—44 5727—44 6617—44	発明の数 1 審査請求 未請求
C 07 D 209/00 C 07 D 257/00 )				(全 8 頁)

#### **③制癌方法**

②特 昭51-159879

移田 昭51(1976)12月29日

79発

東京都渋谷区代々木2丁目40番

10号

⑦出 願 人 山本孝

東京都渋谷区代々木2丁目40番

人 弁理士 杉林信義

## 発明の名称

#### 特許請求の範囲

し、その後数個所に可視光線を照射することを **特象とする創癌方法。** 

息部に、メナルグリオキャル抵加のフィト クロリン・ナトリクムを使用した特許財水の鉱 囲オ1項配数の制癌方法。

#### 3. 発明の詳細な説明

との発明はフィトクロリン・ナトリウム、又は フイトタミリン・ナトリウムと、敗フィトタロリ ・ナトリウムが具常増殖能をもつ細胞への製和 性を増加するために設加されるメナルクリオキナ を若しくはブリオキャルとの長合物との存在下**に** かいて可視光線を照射することにより生体内の細 風の具常増雅能を変化させてその根能を停止させ ることを弁数とする制紙方法に関するものでする。 ことの発用に使用されるフィトクロリン・ナトリ

リウム、メタノール薔薇を加え、加水分解 て不純物を除き、これに過剰の水酸化ナトリッム 若花を加え、水帯性となつたフィトチョリン・ナ トリウム塩を沈澱させ、沈澱をエーテルで洗練し た茯乾鉄して製品が得られる。一方メナルタリオ キャルは、市販のものである。これを等級中性額 四合放が作製される。一例としてメナルタリナヤ サグチロ0/4/88 生食水とフィトチョリン・ナトリ

フイトクロリン・ナトリウム200 /おとたるよ うに P E 7.0 生 夭<sup>K</sup>で 調 茎 し、 白 色 姜 光 灯 2 0 ▼ 2 列、

特開昭53-84998 (2)

O880 erm/cs/eso のエキルギーの可視光線下で 37℃ にて30分間加温した後、0.2 メニグロンンにて染色銀校した。一方対照群としてPH 7.0 生食水で上記と同一処理をした肝癌細胞を使用した。前者においてはニグロシンに不染で肝癌細胞は生存し、処理前と変化がなかった。上記処理細胞を各々 4×10 個/m8生食水とし、C3H/H。ハッカキメミに移植したが前者にかいては増殖しなかつたが、後者の対照群においては増殖した。

( 3 )

O意芸はなかつた。

上記対照群にかいては 2 7.1 ± 1.6 日間に 全例が歴 第元した。実験群 A では 2 0 匹中 1 2 匹が 49.4 ± 4.5 日間に歴 第元し、 8 匹は 9 0 日間で 歴 第 0 形成 なく生存した。生存率は 4 0 % であつ

Oした。フィトクロリン・ナトリウム単独処理群の前者においては処理機度の履に各々 0.7 , 1.8 , 2.9 , 11.7 , 22.9 及び 32.5 / 9 であり、メテルグリオキャル添加フィトクロリン・ナトリウム処理群の後者では 4.5 , 6.0 , 8.2 , 15.0 , 26.5 及び 3 6.0 / 9 で平均して単独処理群に比らべ 3.73 / 9 結合量の増加があつた。

実験3 € M N 1 3 4 肝癌細胞 4 × 10 個 M 0 1 20 6 生 大水を 0 3 N M 2 0 か カ ネ ズ ミ の 別 部 皮 下 に 移植 し、 固型癌 を 形 成 した。 フィト クロリン・ナトリッム 5 0 0 月 月 M 数 度 医 内 正 入 2 4 時 M 後 で、 移植 肝 岳 よ り の 校 出 量 を 同 ー ハッカ ネ ズ ミ の 肝 よ り の 校 出 量 を 同 ー ハッカ ネ ズ ミ の 肝 よ り の 校 出 量 を 同 ー ハッカ ネ ズ ミ の 肝 よ り の 校 出 量 を 高 り の 百 分 率 で テナ と、 肝 岳 移植 3 日 目 で 5 2 0 5 、 5 日 目 で 2 5 2 5 、 7 日 目 で 1 7 0 5 で あ つ た。 一 方 メ テ レ ク リ オ キ サ ル 2 0 0 月 1 m 8 添 加 フ ィ ト タ ロ リ ン・ナ ト リ ゥ ム 5 0 0 月 1 に か い て も フ ィ ト タ ロ リ ン・ナ ト リ ゥ ム 0 0 月 2 0 5 、 5 日 目 で 4 1 0 5 、 7 日 目 で 3 0 0 5 と 何 れ に か い て も フ ィ ト タ ロ リ ン・ナ ト リ ゥ ム の 検 出 量 は 増 加 し た。 又 上 記 両 野 共 に 肝 で の 検 出 量 は 増 加 し た。 又 上 記 両 野 共 に 肝 で の 検 出 量 は 増 加 し た。 又 上 記 両 野 共 に 肝 で の 検 出 量 は 増 加 し た。 又 上 記 両 野 共 に 肝 で の 検 出 量 は 増 加 し た。 又 上 記 両 野 共 に 肝 で の 検 出 量 は 増

( 4 )

Oた。実験群 B では 2 0 匹中 4 匹が 5 6.2 ± 6.6 日 間に服务死し、1 6 匹は 9 0 日間で騒傷の形成な く生存した。生存本 8 0 ≶ であつた。

、実験 6 こ 多経盤の銀 0 5 E ヘッカネメ 4 の名 5 0 匹の 4 ヶ月間にかける自然発生乳癌を観察し

今。 多内光の下で対照群においては生食水を 0.5 mg、実験群 2 ではメテルグリオキサル 10 0/4+フィトクロリン・ナトリウム 2.5 0/4/0:5 mg 生食水 を隔日に 区腔内に注入した。 対照群は 1 0 匹に乳癌が発生したが、実験群においては乳癌の発生がなかつ

(7)

O増殖能細胞への親和性を増加することがわかる。

実験もは治療効果実験で数字の示すとかりフィトクロリン・ナトリウム及びフィトクロリン・ナトリウム及びフィトクロリン・ナトリウム+メテルクリオヤマルが治療にきわめて有効であることがわかる。オコ図はこの実験結果をグラフにしたものである。

実験 5 は、末期無の治療効果実験であり、末期 無においても有効であることがわかる。

実験では、倍予防実験であるが、予防において もをわめて有効であることがわかる。

上記実験結果によって明らかなようにとの出題の見が地理を実施している。の見が地理を存在されるものである。一般的に細胞内での異常増進のと思われる。即ちはグリオヤマラーや野栗系に依存するものと思われる。即ちはグリオヤマラーや野栗系は、グリオヤマラーで「と「及び補助因子である量」に細胞分裂を抑制するといわれている。

特開昭53-84998 (3)

Oた。室間に 1 5 分間放便した後、分光光度計で被 及 2 8 6 mmで生成したメテルグリオキャルーデモミカルパツイドを対照として測定した。上記より併受されたメテルグリオキャルを算出し、グリオキャラーゼI 活性度とした。 MB 13 4 肝癌の優重量 1 8 当りの 1 0 分間に併受されたメテルグリオキャル量は対照群で 22μmolesで、これを 100 % としてグリオキャラーゼの抑制率をみると、フィトクロリン・ナトリウム添加10、100 及び 1000 M/m8 の風にそれぞれる 8 %、6 0 % 及び 8 4 % を示した。

実験1だかいて、フィトクロリン・ナトリッム の存在下で肝癌細胞の増殖を抑止することがわかる。

実験2では、メテルグリオキャルの抵加によりフィトクロリン・ナトリウムが異常増殖能細胞への製和性を増加することがわかる。これはオ1回、オ2回の実験結果を現むした表より明らかである。実験3も上記実験2と同様メテルグリオキャルの抵加によりフィトクロリン・ナトリウムが異常

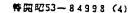
( B )

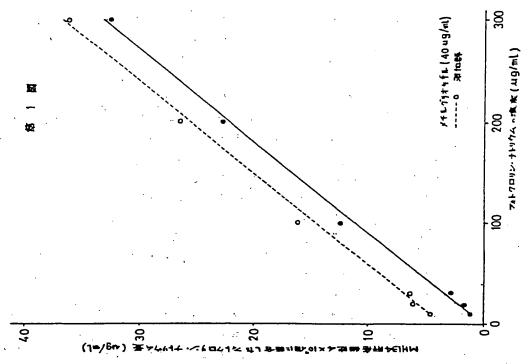
O この発明のフィトクロリン・ナトリウムは、上記グリオキャラーゼエを不活性化する。又メテルグリオキャル 設加によるフィトクロリン・ナトリウム の医合放は数グリオキャラーゼ脚果系に対して有効に作用し合目的である。 これは上記実験 1 に示されているように、この発明の混合被が生に内細胞の異常増殖時にグリオキャラーゼを抑制し、メテルグリオキャルを有意として関係形成能を指失せしめるためである。

#### ▲ 図面の簡単を説明

オ1回、オ2回は実験2を長にしたもので、オ 3回は実験4をクラフにしたものである。

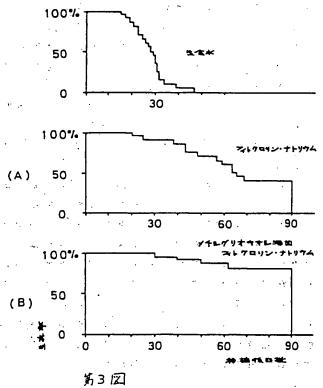
> 存胜出国人 山 本 孝 代理人弁理士 杉 林 雷 編

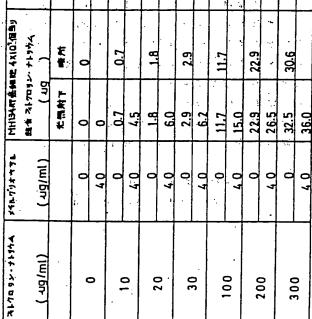




# 

#### MH134 耐溶細胞を変下が被した C3H/Heハッカキズミュミな出機





## 手 統 補 正 杏(食品)

特許庁長官

1. 事件の表示

8 to 5 1 年 停許票

- 2 元明の名称 製造剤・製造器数シェび製造方法
- 3. 初正をする者

事件との関係 特許出貿人 所 東京都教谷区代本末 2 丁目 40 岩 10 号 ш

理 4. 代 7536 波和市北波和 5.丁且 9 誉 6 号 電話 (0488) 31-5673者 [6846] 弁理士 杉

- 5. 推正命令の日付 立し
- 6、補正により増加する発列の数 🛩
- 7. 補正の対象 明細書 52.8.29
- 補正の内容 別紙のと記む

PE 7.0 生食水中にフィトクロリン・ナト リウム 10~1000/11/ms を伝入した創癌作 用を有する創価溶液。

- リウム 10~1000円/水子を貫入し、さらに メナルクリオキャル若しくはクリオキャル40 ~1000川/州島 を添加した創稿作用を有す る如係蒸放。
- (6) 息毎に特許請求の範囲オュ項記載の勧惩剤 を使用し、その長数個所に可視光線を服針す ることを幹款とする創稿方法。
- (7) 息部に特許請求の範囲分3項記載の勧縮剤 を使用した特許請求の範囲分 6 項記載の創稿 方法。
- 発明の辞級を説明

> との発明はフィトタニリン・ナトリウム、又は フィトクロリン・ナルリウムと、飲フィットクロリ ン・ナトリウムが具常増殖能をもつ細胞への緩和 性を増加するために呑加されるメナルグリオャナ ~若しくはグ·V オキナルとの混合物より成る創紙

明 超 鲁 (全文訂正)

朝明の夕飲

創稿剤・創稿蓄散シよび製造方法。

- 特許請求の範囲
  - フィトクロリン・ナトリウムより成る創価 作用を有する創稿剤。
  - フイトクロリン・ナトリウムにメテルクリ ~若しくはグリオヤマルを抵加した制 癌作用を有する創癌剤。
  - 粗製タロロフイルををエーテルに遊かし、 進和したがら水酸化ナトリウム、メメノール 遊波を加え、加水分解して Mg-クロロフィリ ・ナトリウムとし、この反応器被を疑惑性 として、エーテルで水に不存性のフィトグロ リンを抽出し、エーテル層を水洗して不鈍物 を飲き、これに過剰の水酸化ナトリウム溶液 を加え、水路性とたつたフィトクロリン・ナ トリウム塩を沈穀させ、沈漱をエーテルで洗 難した役死繰して成るフィト りゥムの製造方法。

(1)

剤、駄餌癌剤を息部に使用した後に可視光線を履 射することにより生体内の細胞の具常増殖を変化 させてその根蛇を停止させる前痛法からび上記割 新剤を製造する方法、並びに上記制無剤のフィト クロリン・ナトリウム及びメナルグリオキャル岩 しくはグリオキナル番加のフィトクロリン・ナト りゥムを P H 7・0 生食水中に選入して成る 創紙器 故に関するものである。

ことの発明に使用されるフィトチョリン・ナトリ ウム及びメナルグリオヤヤルは下記の方法で得ら れる。フイトクロリン・ナトリウムは粗製フェロ フィルニをエーテルに終かし、温和したがら水果 化ナトリウム、メメノール溶液を加え、加水分解 してMe-プロロフオリン・ナキリウムとする。と の反応複数を緊閉性とし、エーテルで水に不溶性 のフィトノ=リンを抽出し、エーテル層を水洗し て不純物を飲き、これに温潤の水散化ナトリャム 潜牧を加え、水器性となつたフィッツョリン・ナ トリウム塩を花敷させ、北震をエーテルで洗益し た長乾燥して製品が得られる。一方ノテルタリェ

キャルは、市取のものである。これを等張中性啓放とし、フィトクロリン・ナトリウムを形解して温合液が作製される。一例としてメテルクリナキャルも00/3/mu8 生食水とフィトクロリン・ナトリウム 1.0 mg/mu8 生食水の混合液が使用される。

( 4 )

移植肝癌よりの検出量を同一・ツカキズミの肝よりの検出量に対する温度量を辿りの百分率で示すと、肝癌移植3日目で5.26%、5日目で25.2%、7日目で170%であつた。一方メナルグリオヤヤル200 /=8添加フィトクロリン・ナトリッム500 /=8添加フィトクロリン・ナトリッム620%、5日目で410%、7日目で500%と何れにかいてもフィトクロリン・ナトリッムの検出量は増加した。又上記両群共に肝での検出量に有意強はなかつた。

実験 4 : 地の3日/日のヘアカネメを体重 8 8 8 万至 3 0 8 6 群 8 0 匹で、その各々の背部を 8・0 × 8 0 cm² 展毛した皮下に、 MH 1 3 4 肝癌細胞 4 × 10 4 個/0・1 m8 生食水を住入移植し、 8 4 時間後より一方の対風群には生食水の 8 m8を、 位方では実験群 4 にかいてはフィトクロリン・ナトリウム 8 0 0

実験 3 : ME15 4 活細胞 4 × 10 個/mg にっ イトクロリン・ナトリウムを各々 10, 20, 30, 100, 200 及び 300/4/=8 となるように PE 7.0 生食水 にて複数し、37でで50分間加強し対限群とした。 一方前配と阿様に操作し、且つ上配受料中の各群 にメナルグリオキサル 4 0/9/=4 を各々加えた。 処理技、肝癌細胞を洗滌し、 0·2 % ニダロシン炎 色にて生存を確認した後、肝癌細胞に封合せるフ イトクロリン・ナトリウムを分離抽出定益した。 フィトクロリン・ナトリウム単波処理群の前者に **かいては処理装定の度に各々 0⋅7 、 1⋅8 、 2⋅9 、** 11・7。 88・8 及び 58・8川であり、メナルタリナキ サル器加フイトクロリン・ナトリウム処理群の任 者では4.5, 6.0, 6.2, 15.0, 26.5 及び36.0 Hで平均して単数処理群に比らべ 3、75m結合量の 増加がるつた。

実験 5 : ME 1 5 4 肝癌細胞 4 × 10 4 個 / 0・1 = 8 生食水を 0 5 至 / 至。 ヘッカネズ 1 の 背部皮下に移植し、固型癌を形成した。フィトクロリン・ナトリウム 5 0 0/4/ = 4 単独直座内在入 2 4 時間後で、

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の何宵ケージ上方30年 の距離よりガラスフィルター越しに白色委先灯100♥、124Å、74♥、 ランプア0L30、30♥×2 の 町視光線を1日10時間返鉄3日間風射した。90日間何宵し、経底の発育と生存率を確認した。

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を1日10時間送続3日間照射した。対照群化→ いては肝癌移植数 52・1 ± 1・0 日間に 金例風傷死 した。実験群のでは 50・2 ± 4・6 日間に 全例盟係 死した。実験群型では70日間の観察で全例生存 したが、転移又は腫瘍再発が観察されたものも匹 て、腹瘍の形成なく生存したものは80%であつ **\*** .

突数 6 : 多経度の雌 03日 ヘッカネメミ の各 8 0 匹の4ヶ月間にかける自然発生乳癌を観察し た。 室内光の下で対照群においては生食水を 0.5 =6、実験群 3 ではメナルグリオキナル 1:0 0/4+フ イトクロリン・ナトリウム250/1/0.5=4生女水 を隔日に放陸内に注入した。対照就は10匹に乳 紙が発生したが、実験群においては乳癌の発生が **たかつた。** 

爽缺?: NH154 肝癌細胞を集積し、細胞塊 1 容に 9 谷の 0.25 M 座端を加え、凍結溶解し、超 高波改装し、15,000g万至105,000g間の分置 を得て、同客の 0·25 M 庶権を加えた。 との実験 は前記実験もの可視光線下で行立つた。最終容量

実験1において、フィトクロリン・ナトリウム の存在下で肝癌細胞の増殖を抑止するととがわか

実験ででは、メナルグリェキャルの低加により フィトクロリン・ナトリウムが具常増殖銀細胞へ の親和性を増加することがわかる。これはオ1國、 オ2回の実験結果を現むした表より明らかである。

実験3も上記実験3と同様メナルグリオキャル の設加によりフィトチョリン・ナトリャムが異常 増殖館細胞への製和性を増加することがわかる。

実験6は治療効果実験で数字の示すと知りフィ トタロリン・ナトリウム 及びフィトタロリン・ナ トリウムナメナルグリオヤナルが治療にまわめて 有効でもるととがわかる。オ3四はこの実験競景 モノファドしたものである。

実験5は、宋期語の治療効果実験であり、宋期 紙に与いても有効であることがわかる。 実験6は、毎予防実験であるが、予防にかいても きわめて有効でもることがわかる。

上記実験結果によつて明らかなようにこの出屋

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は 0.6 mgでフィトタロリン・ナトリウムは最終級 度が 0, 10, 100及び 1000/1/=8 となるように 調整した。 0・1 M 病股カリ級衛紋 0・3 = 8、0・0 6 6 メノテルグリオキナル 0·1 mg、0·012M 産元グル タテオン 0·1 =8、これに上記資料を 0·1=8加えて 鉄可視光線下で37℃で投資し、最初のメナルグリ オキサル決定のため 5月 採取し、0.0 8 7 M. セミカ ルバディド塩酸塩を 3.0 mg加入しで温和した。扱 量加强10分径にのAl保取し、同様に操作した。 塞 匯 に 1 5 分 間 放 置 した 後 、 分 光 光 度 計 で 波 長 886年で生成したメテルグリオキャルーデモミカ ルパソンをセミカルパヤイドを対照として御足し た。上記より信受されたメテルグリオキャルを実 肝癌の促進量18当りの10分間に前受された! ナルグリオヤヤル登は対限群で R.Z./HBOles で、と れを100メとしてグリオヤヤラーゼの抑制率を みると、フィトクロリン・ナトリウム転加10. 100及び1000/9/=3 の風にそれぞれる8%、 ○○乡及び84乡を示した。

○の預明は生体内での細胞の具常増殖能を変化させ てその接鉋を停止させる作用を発揮するものでも る。一般的に細胞内での具常増殖館の本盤はケリ オキサラーマ酵素系に依存するものと思われる。 即ち紋グリオキサラーゼ酵素系は、グリオキサラ ーゼ』と『及び補助因子である還元型のグルメナ オンの三者により構成されてかり、細胞分裂を抑 飼する物質であるケトアルディイドを不活性化し て細胞発育を興節するといわれている。

との発明のフィトクロリン・ナトリゥムは、上 匠グリオキサラーゼ【を不活性化する。又メテル グリオキサル磁加によるフィトクロリン・ナトリ ウムの混合放は飲ぎりォキャラーと選択系に対し て有効に作用し合目的である。これは上記実験で に示されているように、との発明の混合液が生体 内級嵐の具常増殖時にアリオキャラーゼを抑制し、 メナルグリオヤサルを有意として産瘍形成館を頂 失せしめるためである。

4. 図面の簡単を説明

オ1回、オ2回は実験3を表にしたもので、オ

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3 図は実験もをグラフにしたものである。

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